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Post-Secondary Grant Colleges Joint Diploma Examination, 1962

MATHEMATICS　　　21st June, 1962.
Paper II　　Analysis　9:30 a.m.－12:30 p.m.

1. (a) What is an accumulation point of a set in the Euclidean line E_1?
Show that if A is a bounded infinite set of E_1, then A has at least one accumulation point.

(b) Let a_1 and b_1 be two positive real numbers such that $a_1 < b_1$.
For $n \geq 2$, let
$$a_n = \sqrt{a_{n-1} b_{n-1}} \quad \text{and} \quad b_n = \frac{1}{2}(a_{n-1} + b_{n-1})$$
Prove that both the sequences $\{a_n\}$ and $\{b_n\}$ converge.

2. (a) What is a uniformly continuous function?
Prove that a continuous function on a closed bounded interval is uniformly continuous.

(b) Show that the function
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$$
is continuous, but not uniformly continuous, in the interval
$$0 < x < 1.$$

3. (a) What is a uniformly convergent series?
Show that the series
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^n$$
converges uniformly in the interval $-1/2 \leq x \leq 1/2$.

(b) Prove that the sum of a uniformly convergent series of continuous functions is also a continuous function.

(c) Using Lagrange's method, find the maxima and minima of the function
$$f = xyz,$$
where x, y, z are related by $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$ and $y - x = 0$.

(d) The tangent plane of the ellipsoid
$$x^2/a^2 + y^2/b^2 + z^2/c^2 = 1$$
at the point (x_1, y_1, z_1) $(x_1 > 0, y_1 > 0, z_1 > 0)$ meets the coordinates axes OX, OY, OZ at the points A, B, C respectively. Find the points (x_1, y_1, z_1) so that $OA + OB + OC$ is a minimum.

5. The equation of a surface S is $z = f(x,y)$, where $f(x,y)$ has continuous partial derivatives in a domain D.
(a) Show that the unit vector n at a point of S is given by
$$n = \frac{-\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\mathbf{i} - \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k}}{\sqrt{1 + (\frac{\partial f}{\partial x})^2 + (\frac{\partial f}{\partial y})^2}}$$
where $\mathbf{i}$, $\mathbf{j}$, $\mathbf{k}$ are unit vectors parallel to the coordinates OX, OY, OZ, respectively.

(b) If $\mathbf{v} = L(x,y,z)\mathbf{i} + M(x,y,z)\mathbf{j} + N(x,y,z)\mathbf{k}$ is a continuous vector field defined on the surface S.
Show that the surface integral $\iint \mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{n} \, dS$ is given by
$$\iint \mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{n} \, dS = \iint \left(-L\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} - M\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} + N\right) dx\,dy.$$
If $\mathbf{v} = x\mathbf{i} + y\mathbf{j} + z\mathbf{k}$, find the surface integral over the hemisphere
$$z = \sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}.$$

(Paper II: Analysis – Page 2)

6. Let $f(z)$ be a function analytic in a domain D of the complex plane, z_0 an interior point of D and C a simple closed curve in D enclosing the point z_0.
(i) Show that
$$|f(z_0)| \leq A_q$$
where A_q is the (arithmetical) mean value of $|f(z)|$ on C.
(ii) Obtain the value of $f^{(n)}(z_0)$ by using the Cauchy integral formula.
(iii) Prove Cauchy's inequalities:
$$|f^{(n)}(z_0)| \leq \frac{M \, n!}{R^n}$$
where M is the maximum of $|f(z)|$ on the circle $|z - z_0| = R$, assuming that the region $|z - z_0| \leq R$ lies entirely in D.
(iv) State and prove Liouville's Theorem.

7. (a) State and prove Laurent's Theorem.
(b) What is the residue of a function $f(z)$ at a point z_0?
(c) Evaluate the definite integral
$$\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{x^2 + z + 2}{z^2 + 10z^2 + 9} \, dz$$

8. (a) Let $w = f(z)$ be a transformation from a domain D_z in the z-plane to a domain D_w in the w-plane.
Show that if $f(z)$ is analytic, then the transformation is conformal and angle-preserving, except at critical points.
Using Taylor's expansion, describe the behaviour of the transformation at critical points.
(b) Referring the image of the rectangular region
$$-\pi/2 \leq x \leq \pi/2, \quad 0 \leq y \leq 1$$
under the transformation $w = \sin z$.
Describe the behaviour of the transformation at the points $x = \pm \pi/2$.

Post-Secondary Grant Colleges Joint Diploma Examination, 1962

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION
Paper 3 Old Testament　21st June, 1962. 9.30 a.m. – 12.30 p.m.

The candidates should attempt FOUR (4) questions only. Answer one question from Section I and at least one from each of the other sections.

Section I – Answer ONE of the questions from this section.
1. Explain in detail Genesis 3:1 – 19.
2. Explain in detail Genesis 15:1 – 21.

Section II – Answer at least one question from this section.
1. Describe the themes and characteristics of the E Document.
2. Give an account of the composition of the Book of Isaiah (in broad outline). Describe the historical background and the main themes of the three most important sections.
3. Outline the main themes of the Apocalyptic Literature. What contribution did this literature make to New Testament eschatology?

Section III – Answer at least one question from this section.
1. Describe the O.T. idea of God, under the name of Yahweh.
2. Describe the development and the main characteristics of the conception of sin in the Old Testament. Compare and contrast the O.T. idea of sin and the corresponding Greek conception.
3. Describe the idea of "salvation" in the Old Testament in relation to (a) Society, (b) the individual, (c) the life after death.

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Post-Secondary Grant Colleges Joint Diploma Examination, 1962

ENGLISH　　21st June, 1962.
Paper V　　9:30 a.m.–12:30 p.m.
History & Development of the Drama OR Drama & Novel
Attempt EITHER Section A OR Section B

Section A. History & Development of the Drama
Answer FIVE questions

1. What features make it interesting to compare Greek drama with early English drama?

2. EITHER what were the chief characteristics of Greek Tragedy? – illustrate from at least two plays
OR illustrate the influence on the structure of Elizabethan plays of TWO of these:-
Greek tragedy: Aristotle's theory of tragedy: Horace's Ars Poetica.

3. Write an account of the Cycles of Mystery Plays in England.

4. EITHER Discuss the place of THREE of these in the development of English Drama:-
Everyman: Endimion: Gammer Gurton's Needle: The Old Wives' Tale: The Comedy of Errors.
OR "Marlowe's DR. FAUSTUS is born of the Renaissance spirit, yet it looks back to the Middle Ages and forwards to the period of Shakespeare's great plays". Discuss.

5. Discuss the aspects of English drama represented in ONE of the extreme plays of Ben Jonson OR of John Fletcher OR of John Webster.

6. What were the chief characteristics of Restoration drama? Show detailed knowledge of one play and refer to at least two others.

7. EITHER what characteristics of the eighteenth century audiences were reflected in the plays of the century?
OR write an essay on Ballad Operas of the Eighteenth and Nineteenth centuries.

8. Write a brief account of the influence of Ibsen's plays on English drama; refer to at least two plays by two different authors.

9. Write an essay on "Some plays of the Irish theatre of the Nineteenth century".

10. EITHER write on English drama of the Twentieth century
OR estimate the importance of any ONE or TWO American playwrights
OR discuss "Kitchen – sink" drama.

(English Paper V – Page 2)

Section B: Drama & Novel

NB: If you have offered Section B (History and development of the Novel) in Paper IV you may not choose this Section.

Answer one question from Part (a), one question from Part (c), and three other questions chosen from any of the remaining eight questions – five questions altogether.

Part (a)

1. In what way or ways do you consider Shaw to have been original or especially different from other playwrights? Illustrate carefully from any play you have read.

2. Wilde has been said to have appealed in his plays to the head rather than the heart; either discuss this, or discuss any other playwright of whom just the opposite might be said.

3. EITHER In what way can "Our Town" be said genuinely to be original? OR "Moralities is a study in social pride and social convention": Discuss.

4. Give an account of one of these and indicate its importance in the play:-
Mr. Frome's pleading for Salter:
the third scene in St Joan:
the characters of Sergius and Bluntschli:
the presentation of Richard in Ah Wilderness.

Part (b)

5. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of the particular way ONE of these novels is narrated (i.e. the "narrative technique"):-
Wuthering Heights: The Sign of Four: Farewell to Arms.

6. Examine the character of each of TWO of these and discuss the part they play in the novels they appear in:-
Mrs. Bennet, Jane Bennet, Mr. Collins, Mr. Micawber, Betsy Trotwood, Godfrey Cass, Alec D'Urberville, Angel Claire, Major Dobbin, Rickusing, Adela Quested.

7. EITHER take any ONE novel you have read and describe the atmosphere the author has produced and examine the ways that atmosphere is produced and sustained or modified.
OR take any one novelist and show how his or her experiences and character have been reflected in his or her novels.

8. EITHER take any novel you have not elsewhere discussed in this paper and give an account and appreciation of any one of the major scenes in the book.
OR choose one of the "quantities" below and discuss how far it seems appropriate to any one of the novels you know:-
the heartlessness of fate
people with a secret past
the revenge of the male
the failure of The Hero

Part (c)

9. Compare and contrast the wit and humour of any two plays or novels you have read two novels or two plays or one play and one novel.

10. Referring to any two plays or novels show how an author can present and discuss a theme or social or political issue in a work of fiction.

FORM 1

Measures and Multiples
Powers

If a number is multiplied by itself the second power of that number is obtained.

$$5 \times 5 = 25, \text{ the second power of } 5$$
$$5 \times 5 \times 5 = 125, \text{ the third power of } 5$$

The second power of 5 is written thus 5^2
The third power of 5 is written thus 5^3

The small figure 2, 3, and so on, written to the right of and above the number is called the index or exponent.

Factors

5 multiply 6 = 30
30 is said to be the product of 5 and 6
5 and 6 are the factors of 30

But 30 has also other factors, e.g. $10 \times 3 = 30$; $15 \times 2 = 30$; $2 \times 3 \times 5 = 30$.

Some numbers cannot be split up into factors; that is to say, they can only be divided by themselves or by 1. Such numbers are said to be the Prime Numbers. Thus 5 is divisible only by itself and 1.

The following are Primes 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29, 31, 37 and so on.

A number which is not a Prime Number is called a Composite Number, thus 4, 6, 8, 12, 14, 16, 18, 21, 24, and all the products in the multiplication table.

We see above that 30 is the product of 5 and 6; 10 and 3; and 2 and 3. Here we have three sets of factors producing 30 but only the last set, viz. 2, 3, and 5, of the three consists of Prime Factors, that is of factors each of which is in the prime number.

The following facts will help us to find the Prime Factors into which a number may be resolved.

A number is divisible by 2 if the last digit can be divided by 2.
A number is divisible by 4 if the number denoted by its last two digits can be divided by 4.

A number is divisible by 8 if the number denoted by its last three digits can be divided by 8.
A number is divisible by 3 if the sum of its digits can be divided by 3.
A number is divisible by 6 if it can be divided by both 2 and 3.
A number is divisible by 9 if the sum of its digits can be divided by 9.
A number is divisible by 5 if the last digit is 5 or 0.
A number is divisible by 10 if its last digit is 0.
A number is divisible by 11 if the difference between the sums of its odd and even digits is zero or is 0.

To find the Prime Factors of 3432.

3432 is divisible by 2 because its last digit can be divided by 2.
1716 is divisible by 3 because the sum of the digits is divisible by 3 (difference between 1 and 4).

Is 503 Prime or Composite?

Dividing 503 by 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, and 23, we find here that there is a remainder in each case, and we need not divide by a number greater than 23; for in this case the quotient is less than 23, and we have found that 503 is not divisible by any number less than 23. Therefore 503 is Prime.

Exercise 7

Find the values of:-
1. The fourth power 4. 2. The fifth power of 2. 3. The fifth power of 6. 4. The fourth power of 10. 5. The third power of 15. 6. The second power of 3. 7. The second power of 9. 8. The fourth power of 5. 9. The fifth power of 7. 10. The fourth power of 100. 11. The second power of 20.

Resolve into Prime Factors:-
1. 143. 2. 210. 3. 495. 4. 1848. 5. 3760. 6. 2424. 7. 84. 8. 405. 9. 9845. 10. 3760. 11. 100. 12. 1350. 13. 6144. 14. 3575.

Answer to Ex. 6

1. 81 sq. yds. 2. 9 grs. 3. 112 sq. in. 2. 84 a. 3. 59 pcs.
3. 85 a. yds. 5. 2 ft. 277 a. in.
4. 160 parcels. 5. 1520 iron rods. 6. 1584 yds.

Post-Secondary Grant Colleges Joint Diploma Examination, 1962

BIOLOGY　　21st June, 1962.
Paper 3 (Zoology) for Major Students　9.30 a.m. – 12.30 p.m.

Answer FIVE questions.
Answers should be illustrated with labelled diagrams wherever these are useful.

1. Write a short account of locomotion in the Protozoa.

2. What is a placenta, and what are its functions? Briefly describe the different types of allantoic placenta, and indicate their relative merits.

3. Compare the structure and function of the respiratory structures in an elasmobranch, an amphibian, and a mammal.

4. Discuss the mechanism of regulation of body temperature in mammals.

5. Briefly describe the difference between mitosis and meiosis, and explain how these differences result in the production of daughter nuclei in the first process and dissimilar ones in the second.

6. By reference to named examples, show how annelids are adapted to different modes of life.

7. Briefly describe the different types of cleavage found in vertebrate embryos. What factors determine the pattern of cleavage?

8. To what extent is the structure of a vertebrate's brain correlated with the degree of development of its sense organs?

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Post-Secondary Grant Colleges Joint Diploma Examination, 1962

PHYSICS

20th June, 1962.
9:30 a.m.–12:30 p.m.

Paper III Atomic & Nuclear Physics

Answer 6 questions. 3 from Section A and 3 from Section B.

Section A

1. Describe and illustrate by diagrams:
   (a) Paschen-Back effect
   (b) Rabi's magnetic resonance method
   (c) Michelson-Morley Experiment
   (d) Compton scattering
   (e) Associated production of strange particles (No diagram required)

2. (a) Treat the hydrogen atom problem by the Bohr theory, giving precise statements of the hypotheses used. Calculate the energy levels and the quantised orbital radii.
   (b) Formulate the same problem by means of wave mechanics without giving detailed solutions. Define all quantum numbers. What are the differences between these two treatments as regards energy levels, angular momenta and the physical picture of the atom?

3. (a) Classify all nuclear interactions according to their strengths. State the criteria in distinguishing among them. List all the conservation laws (or invariance principles) valid for each type of interaction.
   (b) Give an example for each type of interaction involving strange particles.

4. (a) Consider a scattering experiment in the laboratory as following: A particle with rest mass m and total energy E is incident on a target particle of mass M, originally at rest. In the collision, n particles are produced, with masses $m_1, m_2, \ldots m_n$. Calculate the minimum energy E for which the reaction can take place.
   (b) A pion is scattered from a nucleon producing a nucleon–antinucleon pair according to the following scheme:
   $$\pi^- + N \longrightarrow 2N + \overline{N}$$
   Calculate the threshold energy for the reaction. (pion rest energy = 140 Mev. Nucleon rest energy = 940 Mev.)

Section B

5. (a) A one dimensional particle of mass m and charge e, originally bound by a simple harmonic potential $\frac{1}{2}kx^2$ is perturbed by an external constant electric field E_0 in the x-direction. Solve the problem exactly by giving expressions for the energy levels and wave functions for the particles. (Derivation of results is not required.)
   (b) Using perturbation theory, calculate the energy shifts to the first nonvanishing order, and compare with (a).
   The following integrals involving hermite polynomials are given:
   $$\int H_m(x)H_n(x)e^{-x^2}dx = \sqrt{\pi}\,2^n n!\,\delta_{mn}$$
   $$\int x H_m(x)H_n(x)e^{-x^2}dx = \begin{cases} 2^n(n+1)!\sqrt{\pi} & \text{for } m=n+1 \\ 2^{n-1}(n)!\sqrt{\pi} & \text{for } m=n-1 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

(Physics Paper III – Page 2)

Section B (continued)

6. (a) Describe the phenomenon of "black-body" radiation.
   (b) Assuming that photons satisfy Bose-Einstein statistics, derive the Planck radiation law for the energy density of radiation in thermal equilibrium with matter at absolute temperature T.

7. Write down the transformation equations for the electric and magnetic fields under a proper homogeneous Lorentz transformation. Indicate without giving complete details of proof how these equations are obtained.
   Show that if $\vec{E}$ and $\vec{B}$ are perpendicular in one Lorentz frame, they are perpendicular in all Lorentz frames.

8. (a) What do you understand by "space-like", "time-like" and "isotropic" four-vectors? How are they transformed under proper Lorentz transformations?
   (b) Define the four-vector velocity and the four-acceleration. Show that the four-velocity is always time-like and the four-acceleration is always space-like.

Post-Secondary Grant Colleges Joint Diploma Examination, 1962

PHYSICS

20th June, 1962.
9:30 a.m.–12:30 p.m.

Paper V Electricity & Magnetism

Answer 6 questions.

1. State in vector form Ampere's law for magnetic flux density due to currents in empty space.
   Show that the force in newtons acting on a length of wire L m. carrying a current I_1 amp. due to a parallel infinitely long wire carrying a current I_2 amp. and at a distance, r, m. apart is given by
   $$F = \frac{\mu_0 I_1 I_2 L}{2\pi r}$$
   where μ_0 = permeability of free space = $4\pi \cdot 10^{-7}$ weber/amp.m.
   Hence deduce the definition of the ampere in the m.k.s. system.

2. An L C R circuit is shown below. Assume that the capacitor has been fully charged and the key is moved to contact point 'a' at time $t = 0$. Prove that if $\left(\frac{R}{2L}\right)^2 < \frac{1}{LC}$, the transient current is given by
   $$i = \frac{E}{nL}\,e^{-\frac{R}{2L}t}\sin nt \quad \text{where } n = \sqrt{\frac{1}{LC} - \left(\frac{R}{2L}\right)^2}$$

3. Define the magnetic moment of a permanent magnet, and show that a permanent magnet of moment M, executing small vibrations in a uniform field of flux density B has a period T given by $T = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{I}{MB}}$
   where I is the moment of inertia of the vibrating system.
   A magnet has magnetic moment 0.132 amp. m^2 and its moment of inertia about the rotational axis is 3.55×10^{-6} kg. m^2. If it has a period of 5.4 sec. at a location where the dip angle is $31°$, what is the magnetic flux density of the earth's field at this location?

4. Describe in detail an experiment to determine the magnetization curve of a ring specimen using a ballistic galvanometer.

5. Describe briefly the basic principles of the Betatron. Show that for an accelerated electron to have a stable orbit, the magnetic flux density at the orbit must be one half that of the average flux density through the face of the orbit.

6. Derive Poisson's equation for an electrostatic field: $\nabla^2 V = -\frac{\rho}{\varepsilon_0}$.
   The electric potential function in empty space due to a point charge q at the origin of a co-ordinate system is given by
   $$V = \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0}\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}$$
   where ε_0 is the permittivity of empty space. Show that the potential function satisfies $\nabla^2 V = 0$ except at the origin.

7. Define (a) Class A dielectric, (b) polarization vector, and (c) electric susceptibility. A class A dielectric of electric susceptibility χ fills the empty space between the plates of a parallel plate capacitor. Derive an expression for the electric field intensity in the dielectric and the capacitance of this capacitor. Assume that the surface density of conduction charges on the plates is σ, the area of each plate is A and the separation between the plates is d.

(Physics Paper V – Page 2)

Section B (continued)

8. State Faraday's law of induced emf.
   Show that the relationship between electric field intensity $\vec{E}$ set up by changing magnetic flux $\vec{B}$ and the rate of change of the flux is given by:
   $$\oint \vec{E}\cdot d\vec{s} = -\int \frac{d\vec{B}}{dt}\cdot d\vec{A}$$
   Identify this equation.

Post-Secondary Grant Colleges Joint Diploma Examination, 1962

BIOLOGY

20th June, 1962.
9:30 a.m.–12:30 p.m.

Paper 8 (Botany) for Minor Students.

Answer FIVE questions only. Illustrate your answers with large clear diagrams where appropriate.

1. Discuss the evidence for photolysis of water during photosynthesis and point out the significance of this reaction in the chemical transformation of carbon-dioxide.

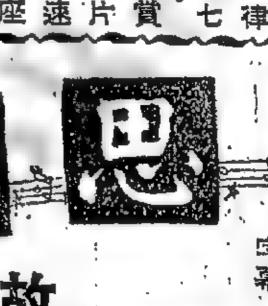2. Write an essay on mutations.

3. A plant species A which has 7 chromosomes in its gametes was crossed with a related species B which has 9. Hybrids were produced but they were sterile. Microscopic observations of the pollen mother cells of the F_1 showed no pairing of chromosomes. Part of the more vigorous growing portion of the hybrid was propagated vegetatively and a fertile plant was produced with 32 chromosomes in its somatic cells. Explain this phenomenon and state the behaviour of the chromosomes at meiosis.
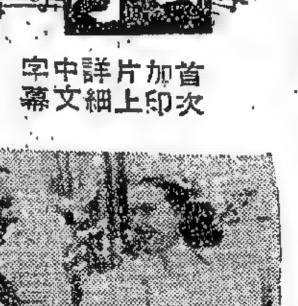
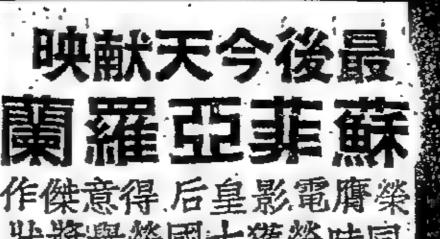4. Describe the life history of either Plasmodiophora brassicae or Monilinia fructicola; indicate its importance as a plant pathogen and show how it is adapted to its particular type of parasitism.

5. Give an illustrated comparative account of sporangial development in eusporangiate and leptosporangiate ferns.

6. Give a detailed, well illustrated account of the life history of Selaginella sp.

7. What are high energy phosphate bonds? Discuss briefly those processes in plants that are concerned with energy transformation during respiration.

8. Give an illustrated account of the life history of any named gymnosperm. Point out the salient differences between this plant and a typical angiosperm.

Post-Secondary Grant Colleges Joint Diploma Examination, 1962

BIOLOGY

20th June, 1962.
9:30 a.m.–12:30 p.m.

Paper II (Botany) for Major Students.

Answer FIVE questions. Illustrate your answers with large clear diagrams where appropriate.

1. Give a description of the process of periderm formation and of the types of cells that may be produced. Show how variations in this process influence the formation of the type of bark characteristic of different trees.

2. Write brief notes on the salient features of any four of the following families of flowering plants drawing attention to the extent in which they are represented in the local flora:– Magnoliaceae; Labiatae; Malvaceae; Euphorbiaceae; Caryophyllaceae; Rosaceae; Lauraceae; Compositae.

3. What do you understand by the term biosystematics? Indicate briefly some of the more important results of this approach to plant systematics.

4. Give a detailed, well illustrated account of the life history of Selaginella sp.

5. Give an illustrated comparative account of sporangial development in eusporangiate and leptosporangiate ferns.

6. What is the probable chemical pathway of carbon in photosynthesis? Discuss the experimental evidence in favour of the hypothesis you have outlined.

7. Write an essay on mutations.

8. A plant species A which has 7 chromosomes in its gametes was crossed with a related species B which has 9. Hybrids were produced but they were sterile. Microscopic observations of the pollen mother cells of the F_1 showed no pairing of chromosomes. Part of the more vigorous growing portion of the hybrid was propagated vegetatively and fertile plant was produced with 32 chromosomes in its somatic cells. Explain this phenomenon and state the behaviour of the chromosomes at meiosis.

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MARTHA BAKKE	日本		
TACOMA MARU	日本		
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AMITA			
SHUN TAI	日本		
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STRAAT BALI	日本		
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STR. SOENDA			
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P.PRES QUEZON			
EASTERN GLORY			
CHENGTU			
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FOOCHOW			
SZECHUEN			
SANYO MARU	日本		
TACOMA MARU	日本		
GLENORCHY			
HERTA MAERSK			
ADIGE	日本		
SHUN TAI			
HELIOS			
BOMA			
KYOTO MARU	日本		
MARTHA BAKKE	日本		
MUI KIM			
TAI CHUNN SHAN			
VICTORIA			
STR. SOENDA			
STRAAT BALI	日本		
CRAW FORD			
DELOS			
YUKIKAWA MARU	日本		
AMITA			
ROTHENSTEIN			
C.E.DANT			
KOWLOON BAY			
DAGOHOY			
EASTERN GLORY			

ANDROS	
ANTENOR	
BENVRACKIE	
DONA NATI	
DOLIUS	
EASTERN RANGER	
HOZAN MARU	
HOI WONG	
JUDITH ANN	
KUDA MAS	
MONMOUTHSHIRE	
NESTOR	
SHMHLI	
SETA MARU	
STAVERN	
TAWAU BAY	
TOREADOR	
TAIHING	
TJITJALENGKA	
VAN WAERWIJCK	

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